

necessary and took responsibility when things didn't go the team's way. No one ever heard an excuse from Jerry Sloan.

Mr. President, I have known Jerry Sloan for a number of years. Quite simply, he is a class act. I think you have to spend some time in Utah to know just what Jerry Sloan has meant to our community. I want thank Jerry for all he has done for the State of Utah, and I wish him and his family the best of luck in all their future endeavors.

REMEMBERING GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the American dream and honoring those who have not only embodied a pioneering spirit, but more specifically, one individual who inspired two nations through his passionate leadership, and through his dedication to family and pride in tradition.

Italian-American Giuseppe Garibaldi lived and fought for the dream of creating his own destiny. All too often today we give little thought to the freedom of deciding who we are, to deciding what we want to be even how and where we raise a family and practice our faith. However, 150 years ago, these decisions meant the world to Mr. Garibaldi.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in Nice, Italy, on July 4, 1807. In his early twenties, Mr. Garibaldi continued his family's coastal trade business and answered a call of duty to enlist in the military. At the age of 25, Garibaldi's budding leadership was recognized and he was commissioned as a merchant marine captain.

Throughout Central and South America, he fought in independence struggles leading the Italian Legion. His success earned him the title "Hero of Two Worlds" from the people of Italy and Uruguay. Garibaldi continued to foster his passionate beliefs and soon after leaving South America began learning English and applied for citizenship in America. His request was granted and Garibaldi settled in New York among other notable Italian minds of the time. Not only did he become a community leader for Italian Americans living in Staten Island, he encouraged fellow immigrants to work hard for their dreams and to create true communities with their neighbors, while still embracing family and traditions from Italy.

After his time living in the United States, Garibaldi was called upon again to be a military leader. He led the troops at Risorgimento that fought to unite a divided Italy and succeeded in their mission in 1861. This man's great works and leadership helped shift Italy from a dynastic tyranny to a time of political self-determination.

Because of this extraordinary accomplishment, President Abraham Lincoln offered Garibaldi a position as Major General of the Union Army. Although Garibaldi declined the impressive com-

mission, the 39th New York Infantry was still known afterward as "The Garibaldi Guard"—where Italian-Americans fought alongside fellow soldiers to protect the America they loved.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was not just a soldier though. He was a husband, father and an active free mason who believed that people should unite as brothers within a nation and as a global community. He encouraged fellow immigrants to persevere through hope and hard work and to be proud of their Italian roots.

As an Italian American, I am proud of my heritage and this is why yesterday I introduced a bill today to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to Giuseppe Garibaldi for his life's passions and accomplishments. My bill also commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Republic of Italy, which will be celebrated across Italy and the United States on March 17, 2011. Thank you to Congressman MICHAEL GRIMM of New York who is introducing the bill in the U.S. House of Representatives. It is my hope that this legislation will challenge us all to pause and reflect on the pioneering spirit, family and traditions that have made this great country what it is today.

TAA AND ATPA

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge the Senate to quickly pass a long-term extension of the Trade Adjustment Assistance, TAA, program for workers, as well as the Andean Trade Preference program. These programs make our workforce more competitive in the global marketplace and support jobs in North Carolina.

Both are critical Federal programs to North Carolina, and both expired this past Saturday.

North Carolina's workforce has been particularly hard hit as manufacturing has suffered, factories have closed, and companies have moved operations overseas.

The TAA program for workers offers benefits, including job retraining, to workers displaced by imports or a shift of production to other countries. Once a laid-off worker has exhausted State unemployment benefits, he or she can qualify to receive supplemental benefits under TAA.

These include weekly cash payments equal to unemployment benefits. To qualify, the worker must be involved in job retraining.

TAA payments can last for 52 weeks if a worker is in job training and 26 weeks more if a worker needs remedial education.

Many North Carolinians who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own have turned to our network of affordable community colleges to retool their skills.

Yesterday, I met with trustees for the North Carolina Community College System, which is among the best in the Nation.

These leaders told me how valuable it is for these laid-off workers to get a community college education and gain the necessary skills to be competitive in today's job market.

I agree wholeheartedly. Since coming to the Senate I have advocated to expand and enhance the TAA program for workers. In the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, we significantly enhanced TAA programs by expanding eligibility and increasing the training funds available to States by 160 percent, or \$575 million per fiscal year.

Earlier this month, I was among a group of Senators who sent a letter to leaders in the House of Representatives asking that they quickly introduce and pass a long-term extension of TAA, which is something they did in a bipartisan way last December.

Since Congress expanded this crucial program, over 17,000 North Carolinians have been certified for assistance under TAA.

Last year, displaced workers in North Carolina received over \$56 million through TAA—the second largest amount given to a single State to help workers develop new skills and find new jobs.

Though we are making progress in turning around our economy, that doesn't mean much if you are one of the 430,000 North Carolinians still out of work.

One North Carolinian, Wayne Kizewski, is 42 years old and 2 years ago lost his job at a Cary company that molded plastic parts for Chrysler. Wayne used the TAA program to go back to school at Wake Technical Community College to study information systems.

Wayne was also able to receive help from the TAA program to pay for 80 percent of his health insurance premiums, including coverage for his 5-year-old son.

I hear from business owners all the time who tell me that workers in North Carolina have a work ethic that is second to none. When these men and women lose their jobs through no fault of their own they are determined to continue providing for their families, and this program allows them to go back to school and retool their skills for the 21st-century economy.

With our State's excellent community colleges, we can get our workforce prepared to lead the way in emerging industries.

The TAA program for workers is essential to maintaining our Nation's global competitiveness and supporting workers in North Carolina and across the country.

I would also like to address the Andean Trade Preference program.

I know my colleagues from Arizona and Ohio were on the floor earlier discussing both TAA and the Andean Trade Preference program.

I know that extending this program is important to my friends on the other side of the aisle. It is important to me too as this program has an impact on jobs in North Carolina.

For example, one of the products eligible for preferential treatment under this agreement is apparel made of U.S. combed-cotton yarn, much of which is made by workers in North Carolina.

In fact, one North Carolina company, Parkdale Mills, exports 1 million pounds of cotton yarn annually that is valued at \$2 million.

These exports support more than 100 jobs in North Carolina.

Earlier this week I received a letter from the CEO of Parkdale Mills. He wrote, "a lapse of duty free benefits, even if a short period of time, is catastrophic to our business."

Over the last 4 years, the Andean program has been extended or renewed three different times, often at the last minute.

American firms doing business in the Andean region do not know from year to year whether they will pay duties or not. That is no way to run a business.

So I agree with my colleague, the senior Senator for Arizona, that a long-term extension of this program is important.

I believe we should be able to extend both of these programs, TAA and ATPA, together. I know that my colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator CASEY, made a number of unanimous consent requests last week to do just that. The bill that Senator BROWN asked consent to pass earlier would provide an 18 month extension of both programs.

Mr. President, these programs have bipartisan support. Workers and businesses need the certainty and support they provide. We should extend them as soon as possible.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAKOTA TERRITORY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the formation of the Dakota Territory. It was on February 26, 1861, that the Senate passed the legislation creating the territory. In the year of the 150th anniversary, I would like to honor the dedication of those who made this status a reality.

Dr. J.M. Staples of Dubuque, IA, paved the way to develop the Dakota region, leading the new settlers to desire territorial status.

When Minnesota became a State on May 23, 1857, the Dakota area was left without a form of government. Therefore, the settlers unprecedentedly created a provisional government in October of 1858, including electing Henry Masters as Governor and in the autumn of 1859 nominating the Honorable J.P. Kidder as delegate to Congress.

Congress continued to thwart desired territorial status as U.S. Senator Fitch in December 1858, Senator James I. Green on January 29, 1859, and House Representative Alexander II Stevens on February 4, 1859, assertively introduced bills, all of which failed.

Senator Green would not be deterred and continued to push for the creation of the territory, introducing another

bill on February 14, 1861. His persistence resulted in the passage of the act. This bill successfully passed in the Senate on February 26, the House on March 1, and President James Buchanan signed it into law less than 48 hours before his term ended on March 2.

After taking office, President Abraham Lincoln had the honor of appointing the first Governor to the territory, Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, IL, a personal friend of his. General J.B.S. Todd, a relative of Mrs. Lincoln, became the first officially recognized territorial delegate to Congress.

I would like to posthumously recognize the efforts of those who worked to secure the designation of the Dakota Territory. For it is through their labor that eventually on November 2, 1889, the Dakota Territory became, in part, the State of South Dakota of which I am proud to be a citizen.

SPECIAL AGENT JAIME J. ZAPATA AND SPECIAL AGENT VICTOR AVILA

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, I rise to express my deepest sorrow about a tragic attack on American law enforcement that happened earlier this week in Mexico.

On Tuesday afternoon, two agents from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement were attacked by unknown individuals while driving between Mexico City and Monterrey, Mexico. Today, I honor the incredible sacrifice of Special Agent Jaime J. Zapata, who lost his life in service of our country, and Special Agent Victor Avila, who is recovering from injuries from the shooting.

Special Agent Zapata joined ICE in 2006. He joined one of ICE's offices in Laredo, TX, where he served on the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit, as well as the Border Enforcement Security Task Force. He was most recently detailed to ICE's Attache office in Mexico City. He began his Federal law enforcement career with the Department of Homeland Security as a member of the U.S. Border Patrol in Yuma, AZ. A native of Brownsville, TX, Special Agent Zapata graduated from the University of Texas at Brownsville in 2005 with a bachelor of science in criminal justice.

My thoughts and prayers are with Special Agent Avila as he recovers.

These two brave agents gave their all to shield others from harm. They worked tirelessly against dangerous criminal elements. They bravely took dangerous assignments, ultimately making a profound sacrifice.

They were two of the hundreds of ICE personnel around the globe. Honorable agents like these two individuals collaborate with their counterparts in joint efforts to dismantle transnational criminal organizations. Agents like them give their all day in and day out

on fighting money laundering, contraband smuggling, weapons proliferation, forced child labor, human rights violations, intellectual property violations, child exploitation, and human smuggling and trafficking.

An incident like this serves to remind us all as a nation how grateful we are for the sacrifices made by these brave men and women every day. The work they do serves to make the public safe and protect the Nation's security.

I have been in contact with law enforcement, and I know that they are working closely with the authorities in Mexico to ensure that the perpetrators of this horrible attack on American law enforcement are brought to justice as quickly as possible.

In the meantime, I offer my deepest condolences to the family of Special Agent Zapata. He died for a just cause and will forever be remembered as a man of courage and honor.

And a message for Special Agent Avila. I think I speak for a nation when I say that I hope, and pray, for your recovery. Words cannot express our thanks for your service.

HONORING THE USS "MOUNT HOOD" (AE-11)

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, on August 21, 1944, laden with precious cargo for the Pacific theatre, the USS *Mount Hood*, the lead ship of her class for the U.S. Navy, departed Norfolk on her first mission. On board were 296 sailors and 22 officers.

The USS *Mount Hood* reached Manus Island, a province of Papua, New Guinea, on September 22 and commenced with dispensing ammunition and explosives to ships preparing for the Philippine offensive. On the morning of November 10, 1944, a young Naval Reserve lieutenant and 17 enlisted men climbed over the side of the USS *Mount Hood* and boarded boats to go ashore. After reaching the beach, they saw an enormous flash followed by two explosions, and the men were knocked to the ground. They scrambled back to the boats and headed to where the *Mount Hood* had been anchored, but found only debris where the ship had once been. The entire ship, and all aboard, were gone.

Over 400,000 Americans lost their lives in World War II. In the deserts of North Africa, the jungles of the Pacific islands, on the beaches in Normandy, and everywhere in between, these brave men and women sacrificed their lives to preserve the freedom and individual liberties we all enjoy. We owe them all an immense debt of gratitude for the sacrifices they made to defend our Nation. They should never be forgotten.

The only surviving officer of the USS *Mount Hood*, LT Lester Wallace, is now 95 years old and resides in Pensacola, FL. While we mourn those who gave their lives to the cause of freedom, we must also remember to celebrate the service and sacrifice of those who survived. I am extremely proud of the